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## BOOK REVIEWS.

A TREATISE ON THE LAWS GOVERNING THE EXCLUSION AND EXPULSION OF ALIENS IN THE UNITED STATES. By CLEMENT L. BOUVÉ. Washington: JOHN BYRNE & Co. 1912. pp. xxvi, 915.

Cases now and then arise, like the recent case of General Castro, which vividly bring to the public notice the fact that in respect to the admission and exclusion of aliens the government of the United States exercises extensive powers. These powers are conferred by various statutes passed during the last thirty-seven years. The purpose of the volume now before us is to present the subject in its legal aspects; and the author has, as he states, attempted to show that in the United States the admission of foreigners cannot be adequately considered purely as an administrative question, but that it must be discussed as a distinct and important branch of municipal law in the application of which the Federal Courts perform an important part. This sufficiently appears by the numerous cases which the author cites and reviews. The importance to the practitioner of a proper understanding of these decisions is not diminished by reason of the fact that the tendency of legislation has been to deny to the courts the right to review the decisions of the administrative authorities, so long as the latter act within their statutory powers. Thus, in the case of Chinese persons, where the claim of American citizenship depends upon proof of the fact of birth in the United States, it was held by the Supreme Court in the celebrated case of *Ju Toy* that this fact must be proved before the administrative authorities. The author doubts whether Congress "acted wisely in restricting a person alleging United States citizenship to so limited a forum." In an appendix there is a compilation of foreign laws, made with the assistance of M. Martini's "*L'Expulsion des Etrangers*." On the whole the volume contains matter useful not only to practitioners before the courts and the administrative authorities but also to those who wish to study the subject from the point of view of international law. It seems to us that the table of cases in the front would have been more convenient for reference if the cases had been listed in alphabetical continuity, instead of being grouped under the courts in which the decisions were rendered.

*J. B. Moore.*

HANDBOOK ON THE LAW OF DAMAGES. By WILLIAM B. HALE. Second Edition by ROGER W. COOLEY. St. Paul: WEST PUBLISHING Co. 1912. pp. xiii, 632.

This is a second edition, in the usual form of the Hornbrook Series, by Professor Cooley of the University of North Dakota of Mr. Hale's text which appeared in 1896. While the author disclaims having made many changes in the text, such changes are not infrequent. Accuracy, clearness and conciseness usually are gained by the changes made. Most of the important cases as to recovery for physical injury resultant from mental suffering having been decided in the past sixteen years, a new statement of the law was essential and this appears to have been made carefully. The late English Cases, such as *Wilkinson v. Downton*, L. R. (1897) 2 Q. B. 57, and *Dulieu v. White*, L. R. (1901) 2 K. B. 669, are not cited nor is the important case of *Homans v. Boston Co.* 180 Mass. 456.

The treatment of damages for the erection of permanent structures is instructive.